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NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Amphibia, Anura, Hylidae, *Phyllomedusa camba* De la Riva, 1999: Distribution extension and geographic distribution map

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ABSTRACT: This note reports a new record of *Phyllomedusa camba* De la Riva, 1999 in the municipality of Tangará da Serra, state of Mato Grosso, which represents the species easternmost known locality.

The genus *Phyllomedusa* currently comprises 30 species distributed in the Panamá, Pacific slopes of Colombia, and South America east of the Andes, including Trinidad, southward to northern Argentina and Uruguay (Frost 2011). According to Faivovich et al. (2005) the *Phyllomedusa tarsius* group comprises five species: *Phyllomedusa boliviana* Boulenger, 1902; *Phyllomedusa camba* De la Riva, 1999; *Phyllomedusa neildi* Barrio-Amorós, 2006; *Phyllomedusa sauvagii* Boulenger, 1882 and *Phyllomedusa tarsius* (Cope, 1868).

Phyllomedusa camba (Figure 1) has been reported to occur in the southwestern Amazon basin from southeastern Peru, western Brazil (states of Amazonas, Acre, and Rondônia) to eastern Bolivia (Frost 2011), and in state of Mato Grosso it was recorded in the municipalities of Aripuanã, Cotriguaçu, and Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade (Rodrigues et al. 2011). *Phyllomedusa camba* inhabits primary lowland tropical moist forest, secondary forest, and also disturbed open areas (De la Riva *et al.* 2004).

Here we report a new record for *Phyllomedusa camba* in the municipality of Tangará da Serra (Figure 2), state of Mato Grosso. The new record in the municipality of Tangará da Serra, state of Mato Grosso (15°08'53" S, 57°27'36" W) extends the known distribution in 511 km from the type locality (Puerto Almacén, Departamento de Santa Cruz, Bolívia; 15°46' S, 62° 5' W), 568 km from Aripuanã, Mato Grosso, Brazil (10°09' S, 59°25' W), 573 km from Cotriguaçu, Mato Grosso (09°51'16.9" S, 58°14'57.7") and 200 km from the nearest locality, Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade (14°59' S, 59°57' W).

Specimens were recorded in a temporary pond surrounded by pastures during a field expedition on 17 December 2011 for the biodiversity inventory of the hydroelectric power plant on the Juba River. Males were observed calling in high trees. The collected specimens was euthanized with 5% lidocaine gel, fixed in 10% formalin and preserved in alcohol 70%, tissue samples were taken. Voucher specimens are deposited at the Coleção Zoológica da Universidade Federal de Goiás (ZUFG), Goiânia, Goiás, Brasil, under the labels ZUFG 6443- 6446 (Collection permit 57/2011- SUPES/MT).

Reports on the geographical distribution and its potential occurrences are extremely necessary for formulation of conservation politics. The emergence of new distribution records shows how data on the Brazilian amphibians are deficient. Information on *Phyllomedusa camba* are scarce, so this new record contributes to the knowledge of their distribution in the state of Mato Grosso. Additionally, more studies should be conducted for a better understanding of the biology of the species.

FIGURE 1. Voucher specimen of *Phyllomedusa camba* (ZUFG-6443) from Tangará da Serra municipality, state of Mato Grosso.

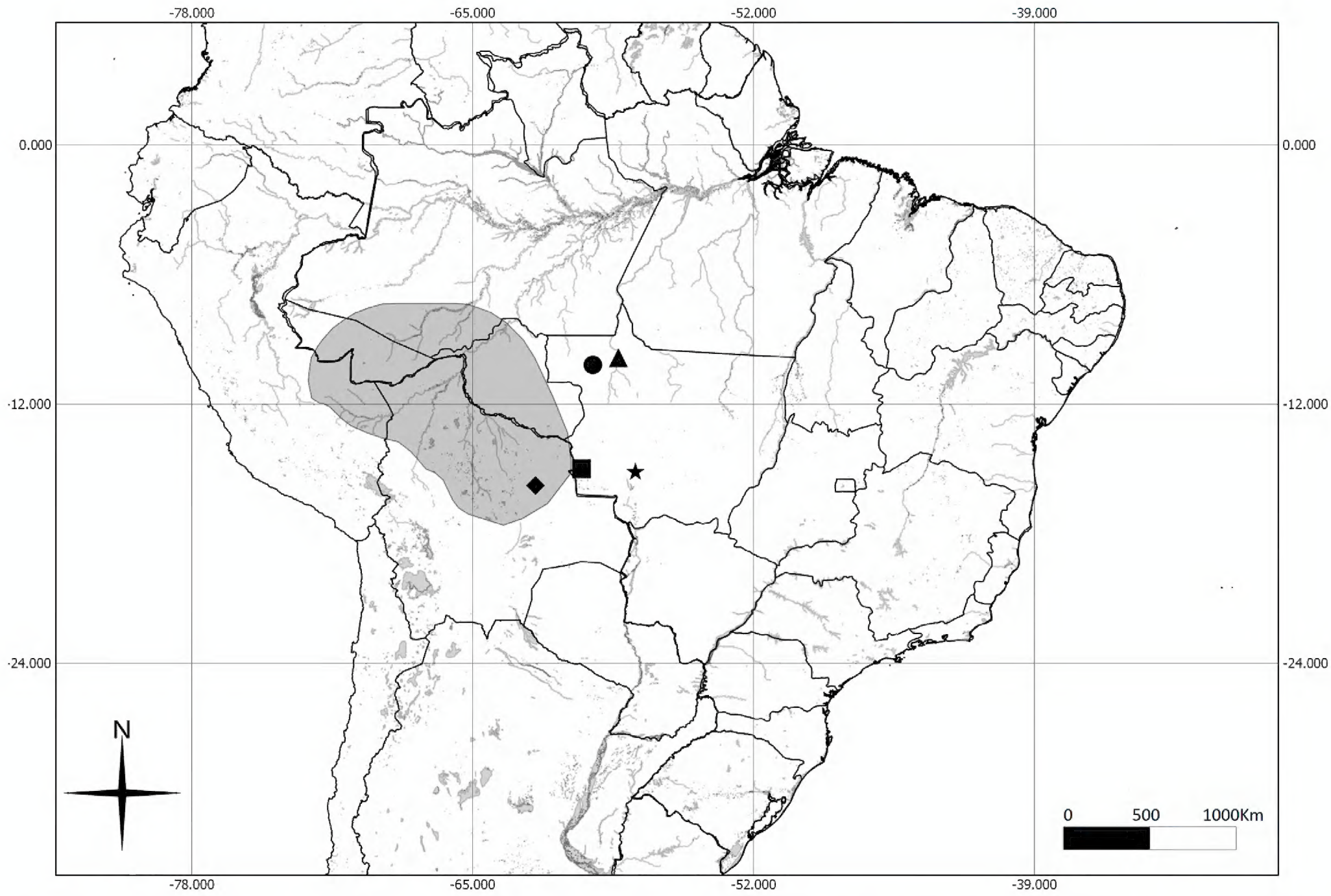

Figure 2. Geographic distribution of *Phyllomedusa camba* (shaded delimited area, IUCN, 2010) and localities were the species has already been registered: polygon: Puerto Almacén, Bolívia (15°46' S, 62°05' W), type-locality; circle: Aripuanã (10°09' S, 59°25' W); triangle: municipality of Cotriguaçu (09°51'16.9" S, 58°14'57.7" W); square: Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade (14°59' S, 59°57' W); star: new record in Tangará da Serra (15°08'53.1" S, 57°27'36.4" W).

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